

MARTIAL LAW IN CHICAGO.

All Peaceable Citizens Cautioned to Remain at Home.

NO HESITATION OR VACILLATION.

GENERAL MILES HAS NOW AMPLE AUTHORITY.

Decided on After a Full Discussion in the Cabinet—It Gives Ample Warning to All Innocent and Law Abiding People That They Must Stand Firm Under or Be Crushed with the Anarchists Now Doing Their Awful Work.

Washington, July 8.—Just before midnight, President Cleveland issued the following:

"Proclamation by the president of the United States: "Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblies of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago within said state; and

"Whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States in the state and city aforesaid, the president has employed in part of the military force of the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and state aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblies; and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblies to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon on the 8th day of July instant.

"Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying and attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

"Troops employed against such a riotous mob shall act with all moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not, with certainty, permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblies.

"While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and used the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed. "Done at the City of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighteenth.

"GROVER CLEVELAND." "By the president. "W. C. GREENHAM, Secretary."

Virtually Martial Law.

The proclamation, practically declaring martial law in Chicago, was decided upon after a full discussion in the cabinet meeting. This is the action which General Miles has desired from the beginning, as it will give him more ample authority in the city.

None of the cabinet officials were willing to discuss the proclamation at the conclusion of the conference, but the following dispatch which was sent from the war department to General Miles at Chicago this evening serves in a measure to interpret the intention of the president's action.

"In view of the provisions of the statute and for the purpose of giving ample warning to all innocent and well disposed persons, the president has deemed it best to issue the following proclamation tonight. This does not change the scope of your authority and duties nor your relations to local authorities. You will please make this known to Mayor Hopkins."

PULLMAN BURNED.

Thought Not to Be the Work of Strikers.

Hammond, Ind., July 8.—The outboard Sunday passenger train from Chicago on the Monon railway was brought to a halt by a mob.

The engineer and fireman were made quickly killed by opening a valve and allowing all the water to run out of the boiler. The active leaders of the mob were not the local strikers or known to the Hammond people.

Under their leadership, however, the town was terrorized throughout the night and railway traffic paralyzed. Holding operation, it had everything nearly its own way. The worst trouble came about 3 a. m., when in a skirmish with railway employees three men were laid low in a bunch. Two other railway men were badly injured in other encounters. The mob whose wounds are supposed to be mortal is H. B. Miles, an employee of the Interlocking Switch company.

One of the acts of the desperate mob was the burning of a Pullman coach. It was set on fire in several places simultaneously and completely consumed. Fully twenty-five freight cars were derailed and tipped upside down, but the torch was not applied to them.

An unprecedented proceeding in the strike tactics was the attack on the telegraph offices. The mob became possessed with the idea that telegrams were about to be sent to Governor Matthews at Indianapolis, asking for troops, and the strike leaders determined to forestall such action if possible.

Entrance to the telegraph office was effected with scant courtesy, and in the expressive language of an eye witness,

COMPARATIVELY QUIET IN CHICAGO.

Nevertheless Shoel Reigned for a Time.

CARS ARE FIRED AND TRAINS ARE DITCHED.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEFT THE POLICE.

General Managers Appeal for Protection—Police Chiefs Used with Telling Effect—Pullmans Burned at Hammond, Ind.—Mob Charges on the United States Regulars, with the Result That at Least One Man Bites the Dust and Many Are Injured.

Chicago, July 8.—Comparative quiet prevailed, as a rule, within the city today, though there were, as might have been expected, a number of sporadic instances where little knots of malcontents gathered, became boisterous and were finally scattered by a charge from the police.

A number of small mobs formed, went rioting, fighting and overturning cars; heads were cracked and small fry brawls, mostly results of too much bad whisky, were frequently reported at police headquarters. There was, however, no concerted effort at incendiarism or violence, although at a number of places individual cars were fired, several of which were destroyed.

A coal train on the Eastern Illinois was ditched at Root street by a switch being misplaced after the engine and four cars had passed over.

Cleaning Up the Debris.

The work of clearing the tracks in the Grand Trunk yards at Forty-ninth street and Ashland street, where debris from hundreds of burned cars littered the tracks, was completed today under police and military protection, the mob having been being entirely dispersed by occasional police rallies when the gatherings of idlers watching the work became too large and threatening.

At 4 p. m., when the finishing touches had been put on the work, nearly all the onlookers had disappeared and the troops, laborers and the police were well out of sight, however, than a gang of 800 men suddenly appeared and with crow bars and shovels tore up about an eighth of a mile of the track. They had before another charge of the police, and the work of repair is again being pushed forward.

At Hammond, Ind., adjoining the city on the southeast, was the theatre of a day's excitement, where the rioting of last night was renewed, and finally became so serious that a company of United States troops went out there.

They preserved peace for several hours, but the mob increased and finally became demonstrative, so it necessitated the charging on them by the troops, with the result that one man was killed, two badly wounded, and a number of others received serious injuries.

Everything at Pullman was quiet today.

Women and Children Take Part.

Riotous mobs, consisting of men, women and children, took possession of the freight yards at Halstead, Morgan and Chicago, where the mob was well known to the police, and had everything their own way for nearly two hours. All of the reserve force of police officers on the west side had been detached to the east side, where the mob and the Wisconsin Central roads crossed in the day, and nothing lay in the path of the frenzied strikers and their friends.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, John M. Egan, at the General Managers' headquarters, sent the following message to Chief Brennan:

"Is there no way that we can secure peace from the mob in the yards? They are burning cars and destroying other property in the yards at Halstead, Morgan and Chicago streets, and not a policeman can be found."

Chief Brennan at once transmitted the message to the inspector, who detailed a squad of thirty police officers to the scene of the disturbance. The fire department had been called out at three different occasions, each time to extinguish flames in freight cars. Thirteen cars were burned. The mob gathered about the firemen when they arrived in response to an alarm, and greatly interfered in the work of extinguishing the fire.

The arrival of the police had but little effect. The mob was hooped at and pelted with stones. The crowd numbered nearly 2,000, and was made up of the toughest element of the city. Well known thieves and other desperate men, whom the police in the freight yard station have had considerable trouble with, mingled in the mob and took an active part in the disturbance.

The police finally made a determined charge and drove the mob to the adjoining streets and from the freight yards, clubbing the leaders freely. The police remained on duty all the afternoon, and the strikers were kept from doing further violence.

Howling, Cursing Mobs.

The mobs commenced to collect early this morning in the yards of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Wisconsin Central tracks at Western avenue and Sixteenth street.

Threats against the railroads and denunciation of the police were heard on all sides, and it only required the move of some leader to start another conflict. The police, numbering 150, and three companies of the Seventh regiment were on duty all last night and this morning, when the crowd began gathering, action was at once taken to disperse it. The men were obstinate, and at first refused to move. The police officers used their clubs with telling effect, and in a short time the mobs were dispersed.

The militia were camped in the yards at Western avenue and early yesterday morning the boys were distributed through the yards and instructed to deal severely with anyone caught in the act of burning or unloading cars. Shortly before noon strike was seen to come from a freight car on the Wisconsin Central tracks. The firemen were under a guard of police officers, and had difficulty in extinguishing the flames.

No sooner was the fire out at that point than another was discovered two blocks away.

This was soon extinguished. Alarms of this sort continued throughout the day.

During the day another mob went to the yards of the Pan Handle road at Rockwell and Sixteenth streets, and set fire to a number of cars.

The yards were poorly guarded by the police and when the engine com-

NOT A STRUGGLE AGAINST CAPITAL.

Merely a Fight for Supremacy of Organizations.

PLANS FOR THE STRIKE WERE LAID LONG AGO.

THE ONLY SALVATION OF THE RAILWAY UNION.

It May Serve to Prove to Honest Workmen That They Are Merely Being Used as Footballs by a Lot of High Salaried Officials, and If This Be True, the Money Will Have Been Well Spent.

Philadelphia, July 8.—The Inquirer will say tomorrow:

"The strike is not now and from its inception never has been a battle between organized labor and capital in behalf of the Pullman workers," said a prominent official of the Knights of Labor today.

"It is the result, pure and simple, of a fight for supremacy among laboring organizations. In other words, the strike is a trump card played by labor leaders in the game which they are playing against the leaders of rival organizations and against rivals in their own orders."

"Six months ago the Knights found positive proof of the fact that the great body of the order was thoroughly disgusted, and that the order was on the verge of falling to pieces."

"The decision was soon reached that the only salvation for them lay in a general uprising of labor. They were also urged to this determination by the fact that the Federation of Labor was waging a war on death against the Knights of Labor. There was but one, a young and vigorous order, favorable to and built upon the Knights' idea of a strike. That order was the American Railway union. The leaders of the Knights of Labor at once proceeded to fraternize with the railway union for the purpose of effecting a union for the defense of the order."

"At a conference in January, it was decided to issue a secret order to the master workman of every local assembly of the Knights, asking him to call upon all members to pay in 5 cents weekly to an emergency fund to be issued in a movement of national importance. Meantime, the leaders waited for an opportunity for the proposed uprising."

"Plans were laid for the present uprising, and the Pullman strike offered the desired opportunity. All plans were before the order was issued, and the strike was made. This strike is the most formidable and most deeply planned of any uprising that has ever occurred in a civilized country in half a century. If its outcome will only serve to convince honest laboring men that they are being used as footballs by a lot of high salaried officials, and if that conviction will eventuate in the construction of organizations with the scheming leaders conspicuous by their absence the cost will not be so great as may now appear."

DEBS NOT ALL POWERFUL.

Malvern, of Buffalo, Says Nay, Pauline.

Buffalo, July 8.—About 7 o'clock, a telegram came to President Malvern, of the local branch of the A. R. U., directing him to call out his men, and giving him instructions as to what course to pursue. The telegram begged Malvern to keep the men from rioting. Notwithstanding this order, there will be no strike in Buffalo tonight.

Malvern said: "I received a telegram from Mr. Debs tonight, but there will be no strike tonight, and I cannot tell when there will be one. I am not calling out my men when nothing is to be gained by it. As soon as I think a strike is necessary I will order one, but it will certainly not come tonight."

The Central Labor union held a meeting today and passed resolutions of sympathy with the strikers.

He Needs It.

Brooklyn, Mass., July 8.—The Central Labor union held a crowded meeting this afternoon. Fervid resolutions against the Pullman company and President Cleveland, as well as others, in favor of the A. R. U., and the government control of railroads, were adopted.

A telegram of encouragement was sent to President Debs.

The Brethren Condemned.

Kansas City, July 8.—All passenger trains on all roads left here on schedule time today. Affairs in the yards are assuming a normal condition, and it is believed that in a few days freight trains will be seen on the tracks. The industrial council held a meeting this afternoon to take action on the strike. Resolutions were adopted vigorously condemning all the brotherhoods of railroad employees for their actions since the strike began and endorsing the A. R. U. and K. of L.

Against a Strike.

Boston, July 8.—The tenor of the proceedings of the meetings held by labor organizations connected with the railway service in this city today was decidedly against striking.

Many of the organizations are awaiting the call for subscriptions while, when made, will be responded to immediately.

Will Replace the Strikers.

Baltimore, July 8.—Engineers, firemen, trainmen and laboring organizations here do not favor the strike of the A. R. U. While one or two lodges of labor organizations have passed resolutions of sympathy, none of the men are disposed to enter into a strike. Numbers of railroad employees of the better class are going west to take the places of the strikers.

More Anarchistic Utterances.

New York, July 8.—The Central Labor union today discussed the railroad strike, and appointed a committee to confer with committees from the Typographical union No. 6, the Knights of Labor and other organizations to hold a mass meeting to express sympathy with the strikers. This meeting will be held in a few days.

Numerous speeches were made in sympathy with the Chicago strikers, praising Governor Altgeld, denouncing President Cleveland and defying the New York police to interfere with the proposed labor union mass meeting.

Obedient the Carr.

Richmond, Ind., July 8.—The employees of the Evansville & Richmond railroad struck on order of President Debs and traffic on that road is completely suspended.